

U.S. May Drop Immunity Given Israelis in Spy Case

Justice Officials Are Said to Believe That 4 Might Have Misdemeaned Them

By Joe Picchiaro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Justice Department officials, concerned that Israeli officials implicated in the Jonathan Pollard spy case might have misled them, are considering revoking the immunity from prosecution granted last December, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

U.S. officials gave immunity to Israel's intelligence officials in the case of Jonathan Pollard, a 26-year-old American who was arrested in Israel in 1985 and charged with espionage.

Mr. Pollard is one of four listed as co-conspirators but not indicted. If Justice Department officials conclude that Mr. Pollard, a counterintelligence adviser to two Israeli prime ministers, withheld crucial details about the case, his immunity could be nullified and he could be charged with espionage, sources said.

Any espionage charges, however, could move more quickly as a formal review of what U.S. law enforcement officials regard as the failure of the government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres to fully cooperate with U.S. authorities in the case.

Under the U.S. extradition treaty with Israel, the United States could not be able to extradite Pollard without the consent of the Israeli government. Mr. Pollard also would not be extradited without the consent of the Israeli government, sources said.

Criminal charges against Mr. Pollard or others would, however, in effect bar them from coming to the United States, officials noted.

The Justice Department is examining whether charges should be brought against Avner A. Sella, an Israeli intelligence officer identified by prosecutors as Mr. Pollard's contact, officials said. He is now a brigadier general.

None of the Israelis told investigators about General Sella or of an agreement to deposit \$300,000 in Swiss bank for Mr. Pollard over a 5-year period — details that were omitted after Mr. Pollard began cooperating, sources said.

U.S. officials said a key question was whether the Peres government knew the details. If the government was aware of the information, U.S. investigators want to know why it was withheld from the United States and why no disciplinary action was taken against Mr. Pollard or General Sella.

Justice officials' examination of possible immunity violations may lead to a debate in the United States over the handling of the Pollard case by the Peres government.

On Monday the State Department praised Israeli cooperation and assurances that "no espionage activities are being carried out against the United States."

Other U.S. officials, however, said the question of whether there was additional Israeli spying is secondary to two more pressing questions about the Pollard case: whether the operation was indeed a "regrettable" unit that lacked official authorization, and whether the Peres government has lived up to its promise to conduct a thorough internal investigation.

One official pointed to a statement last week by the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, William H. Webster, that Israel had given only "selective cooperation" in the Pollard case. "I think it is just telling it like it is," the official said.

There were statements from the Peres government last November and December in which they said they would conduct an internal investigation and let the "chips fall where they may." He added, "I have seen no indication they have done so."

Senator David F. Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota and chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said Tuesday that more information was needed before the United States could accept Israeli statements about the case.

Besides Mr. Pollard, sources said, three Israelis interviewed and named immunity by U.S. investigators were Joseph Yagor, who served as science attaché in New York, and is alleged to have been a handler of Mr. Pollard, and Irit Ziv, who worked at the Israeli Embassy here.

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White House Position

The White House took the side of the State Department in a dispute with the Justice Department over whether there is evidence of wide Israeli spying in the United States. The New York Times has reported.

The State Department, asserting that it spoke for the whole government, said Monday that there was "no evidence of any espionage involving Israeli officials" other than those implicated in the Pollard case.

Later Monday, the Justice Department denied that Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d had agreed to the wording of the statement. The Justice Department, however, said that Mr. Meese 3d had agreed to the wording of the statement but withdrew his support late in the day.

The State Department, while not denying further arrests might result, has taken the position that the recommendations made in the commission's report, which was released Monday, the report blamed the accident on a faulty joint in the booster rocket and chief management and communications problems within the space agency.

By Michael Isikoff and Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Members of Congress have angrily attacked NASA for what one termed the "comical" led to the space shuttle disaster, and called for punishment of the agency officials who were found responsible for the disaster by a presidential commission.

The White House meanwhile promised to speedily carry out the recommendations made in the commission's report, which was released Monday. The report blamed the accident on a faulty joint in the booster rocket and chief management and communications problems within the space agency.

Members of the Senate Commerce Committee praised the commission's chairman, William P. Rogers, for the names of NASA officials responsible for the breakdown in management and communications that were highlighted in the commission's report.

Congressmen and senators also questioned Mr. Rogers about the prospect of charging agency officials with criminal negligence. All seven members of the Challenger shuttle crew died in the Jan. 28 accident.

Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, charged that Lawrence B. Mulloy, the former head of the solid rocket booster program at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Alabama, was guilty of "willful gross negligence."

There is this whole culture that grew up in NASA," said Representative James H. Scheuer, Democrat of New York, "this cult of arrogance, of hubris, of conceit, that they knew it all."

"How do you change that?" he asked during a House Science and Technology Committee meeting. Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, said, "I think we need something a little stronger in terms of assurances that these individuals will not be allowed to participate in any material way in NASA decisions in the future."

Mr. Rogers, who has served as U.S. secretary of state and as attorney general, declined to put the blame on individuals, contending that the entire system had failed.

"I'm not sure picking out any scapegoat and prosecuting would serve the national interest," he said.

Mr. Rogers agreed that those found to be at fault in the Challenger accident should be held to account, but said the matter should be left to the NASA administrator.

He said that while criminal charges could be brought, "I don't believe it would be successful and I don't think it would be in the national interest."

Mr. Mulloy, who was singled out in the report for misleading the commission, disagreed that those charged Tuesday. "I can assure you I told the truth when I testified,"



Mother's Last Goodbye

Deborah Walker saying farewell to her brain-dead son, Frank Edward Czerniewski 4th, before he was flown from Michigan to California to donate his heart to Baby Jesse, an infant who was initially rejected as a transplant candidate. Jesse is in critical but stable condition after the operation. Both were born on May 25.

Congress Assails NASA and Pledges Stiffer Scrutiny

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High Court Reaffirms Right to Abortion

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, issuing a strong reaffirmation of its 1973 decision legalizing abortion, struck down Pennsylvania state regulations that would have made abortion more difficult to obtain.

By a 5-4 vote, the court said the regulations interfered impermissibly with a woman's right of privacy to choose to have an abortion.

The Reagan administration had urged the court to use the case to overturn the 1973 decision.

In 1984, the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals struck down some provisions of the Pennsylvania law, and the state appealed the decision to the Supreme Court.

The court said the regulations "raise moral and spiritual questions over which honorable persons can disagree sincerely," but he added that "those disagreements do not and do not now relieve us of our duty to apply the Constitution's demands."

The justice said that "few decisions are more personal and intimate, more properly private or more basic to individual dignity than the decision whether to abort or whether to end a pregnancy."

Joining Justice Blackmun were Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, and John Paul Stevens.

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The Supreme Court agreed Wednesday with the circuit court that those provisions were unconstitutional.

"States are not free, under the guise of protecting maternal health or potential life, to intimidate women into continuing pregnancies," Justice Harry A. Blackmun wrote for the court.

Justice Blackmun, the author of the 1973 decision legalizing abortion, said the Pennsylvania regulations "wholly subordinate constitutional privacy interests and concerns with maternal health in an effort to deter a woman from making a decision that, with her physician, is best to make."

He noted that the abortion issue "raises moral and spiritual questions over which honorable persons can disagree sincerely," but he added that "those disagreements do not and do not now relieve us of our duty to apply the Constitution's demands."

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■ **Women's Group Files Suit**

John Herbers of The New York Times reported from Washington: The National Organization for Women said Tuesday that it had filed a lawsuit seeking to put people who try to drive abortion clinics out of business under the same legal restraints that have curtailed the activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

The lawsuit, filed Monday in Federal District Court in Wilmington, Delaware, was prepared by the Southern Poverty Law Center of Montgomery, Alabama, which brought a similar type of suit against the Klan in 1982.

The Wilmington suit seeks no monetary damages, but it asks for a nationwide injunction under the anti-racket laws against anti-abortion

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OPINION

These Poli-Preachers Seem To Be Running but Aren't

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Jesse Jackson and the Reverend Pat Robertson have this in common: Neither preacher is really running for the job of president of the United States. With straight faces, they will claim that the Oval Office is their goal. At some appropriate moment as the primary season approaches, each will solemnly declare his candidacy for a major party's nomination and thereby lay claim to whatever equal time in television debate or place on the ballots such pronouncement produces.

Of course, it is all a fiction. Neither is in fact a candidate for president; both are candidates for Bloc Leader. For two years each will be living a white lie, pretending that the presidency is his goal, and Americans will be willing to tolerate the make-believe because the United States is a free country and nobody should have to pass a test for truth in political declarations.

Their serious purpose, which is no secret, is to assemble, electorally, register

person who could put his views to the test and perhaps put them into government. The poli-preachers, however, are unwilling to be bothered with such stultifying preliminaries.

How are they doing? Mr. Jackson has been handed his first setback: Despite his urging, black Democrats in New Jersey refused to vote as a black bloc and renominated veteran Representative Peter Rodino. Sometimes racial loyalty can seem to ask too much.

It would perhaps be unfair to call Mr. Jackson "the black Harold Stassen," because Mr. Stassen, that perennial candidate, did establish himself first as a governor, in Minnesota. But the second squeezing of the Jackson candidacy will yield a less newsworthy vintage than the first. He has lost the element of surprise; he cannot win again by losing; he is just another personal sure loser who keeps to be black.

The white poli-preacher is doing better. Mr. Robertson out-organized the real candidates in Michigan, turned out the evangelicals who first went for former president Jimmy Carter, and then for Ronald Reagan, and will now get the second round to help him get the votes to tap into the U.S. Treasury.

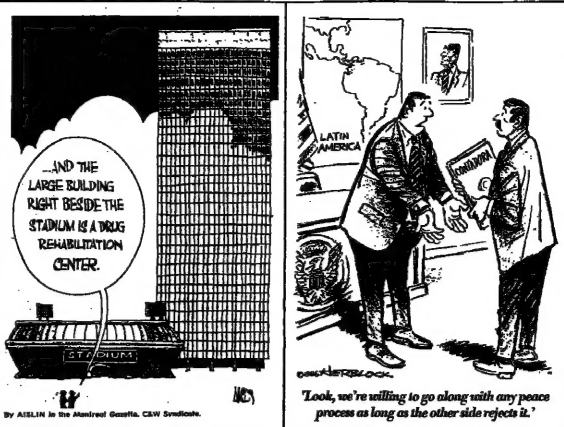
He will also benefit from the go-he's-not-out reaction. His graduation from Yale Law will be a source of wonderment, his failure to pass the bar forgotten; the head of the Christian Broadcasting Network will be a sought-after guest on the talk show hustings.

But let us not, in our tolerance for diversity, forget that both these fellows are taking the shortcut to political power. They are running for the presidency, for what wage call the roar of the grassroots and the smell of the crowd, for a piece of the kingly-making action and the derivative clout that follows — and not for the responsibility of public office. They have not reached the level of political credibility of the new mayor of Carmel, California, Clint Eastwood.

Moreover, let us withhold one form of respect paid to their ecclesiastical garb or evangelical outlook. Mr. Robertson, in this space at least, neither minister will be lionized as "the reverend" or "the televangelist." In legitimizing a blue vote for public funds, each is preeminently a politician, and any manifestation of reverence for politicians is as alien to political freedom as it is to the freshness of new faces, let us remember that both of these preachers are taking the political shortcut.

If either were serious, he would run for a winnable city or state office first, and with that experience and forum, he would have to be taken seriously as a person who could put his views to the test and perhaps put them into government.

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Vote for Victor Zorba

I was fascinated by Elizabeth Bollinger's interview with Victor Zorba, whose writings about his daughter Jesse were vivid in my memory, as are his many reports on Soviet and East European affairs. (*A Prize-Winning Writer Goes North*, May 30.)

I hope you will now publish some of his experiences in an Indian village. With the enormous success of the Bob Geldof operation for aid in the Third World, there is a need for some good first-hand human interest reporting.

MARIANA VOJKHANSKYA,
Cambridge, England.

A Pessimistic Generation

Your series "Born in the '60s" (June 3, 4 and 5) treats a little too glibly a very important matter. The reporters know their readers and know that they will find the young people described and quoted to be naive and ridiculous, just as the reporters obviously regard them.

But this generation deserves better understanding than that. They are not an optimistic lot — materialistic, yes; self-centered, yes. Their vision has been pared down to the minimum. They have shrank themselves to the immediate and the personal because everything else is beyond them — or so they think.

Style and image come before substance because they are direct, easy, re-

quiring little interpretation, while substance is complicated and requires time to interpret, time they haven't got.

There is deep despair behind their outlook and the trends they produce. When an affinity for imagery replaces one for words and substance, we have more than just a marketing problem.

Christopher Lasch, in his books "The Culture of Narcissism" and "The Minimal Self," makes a much more astute analysis of what is wrong and shows that it goes far beyond the generation that was born in the '60s.

GRAHAM BETTS,
London.

Mocking the Afflicted

I read with disbelief and horror the small item "Just Out: Disabled Dolls" (*People*, June 5). It is nothing short of a tragedy to be a cripple and no amount of propaganda or psychology to the contrary will change that fact. The crippled are not "normal," but are tragically afflicted, and to make representations of them in the form of dolls is a kind of sickness, dwelling on morbidity.

What isn't? Perhaps the traffic accident, the severely retarded doll... Think of the money to be made.

PAUL MARGEL,
Amsterdam.

Israel Isn't for Annexing

William Pfaff's column "Does Israel Want to Be an Annex?" (*May 27*) brings back memories of George Ball and others who insisted on "saving Israel from itself." One can criticize Israel, but an outsider should do it from the outside's vantage point. The effort of some publicists to pretend superior competence in assessing Israel's national interest is patronizing and manipulative.

Israelis are competent to analyze their national interest. They have reached a consensus, sharp differences on other issues notwithstanding, that close relations with America on all policy levels are a cornerstone of their security. They give no evidence of feeling endangered by creeping U.S. annexation.

ROBERT B. GOLDMANN,
New York.

Aiding What Terrorism?

In "Americans Are Aiding Terrorism" (*May 10*), William Pfaff revealed the distressing news that American companies are drilling for Libyan oil. Shocking indeed, I must confess that I was misled by the headline. Surely it belongs over an article about U.S. reluctance to extradite suspected IRA terrorists, or about funding the "concrete" in Nicaragua or UNITA in Angola.

JAMIE ARMSTRONG,
St. Andrews, Scotland.

Beware the Forgotten Child Inside the Marathon Male

By Clancy Sigal

LOS ANGELES — Heart attacks are fairly chic nowadays. In Hollywood, when I had mine, you are nobody if you haven't had a triple or quadruple bypass. When I protest that my attack almost killed me, even though I did not have surgery, the other guys glare disbelievingly. Sears make a better story.

It reminds me of how my Chicago West Side corner pals used to demand blood proof of my street fighting boasts. Having a heart attack in Los Angeles

become the first step in recuperating a sense of play, whose loss led to the attack in the first place.

I would like to add my silver bullet to those of Hippocrates and Dr. Ehrlich. Most of the triggers of heart failure we already know about: smoking, cholesterol, stress, diet and family history. How about manliness? The race to be a man can be a heart killer.

The male animal, fed up with what is expected of it, wants rest or even death. When there is no other way, a heart attack can mean you have gone on strike against the way you treated yourself.

MEANWHILE

has replaced bragging about how much money you pay to how many wives as the point of departure for buddies.

Men in particular are now part of a "cardiac culture" in which the shame and anger of heart disease become transformed, through gossip and mutual advice, and even childish competitiveness, into a true support network.

In the United States, I am constantly on the phone, not to my doctors but to writers and similar professionals who have had heart attacks. We offer each other off-the-cuff medical advice, consolation and jokes that make this terrifying accident into something more familiar, and even to cozy street corner chat.

Since heart attack men tend to religious fundamentalism — "I saw the light, brother, and stopped smoking, got a divorce, began spending more time with my kids" — it is the off-hand tip that counts the most. Victor, the university librarian, "Don't eat and talk at the same time." Norman, the movie producer, "If someone gives you a chest pain, walk out of the room." Mike, the agent: "Kill the deal rather than yourself."

In other words, we have found an adult substitute for the street corner bullbait we left behind years ago but still long for: the lost ethos of the unembarrassed hangout. For the first time since childhood, we can easily, unashamedly talk, without fear of losing face.

Reproducing the "old hangout" syndrome becomes desperately important, because having a heart attack is the loneliest thing I know. It cancels you temporarily as a productive human being and therefore as a man. What bliss it can be after 40 or 50 "Type A" achieving years (I am what I do, not what I am), to rest first in hospital and then on a soft pillow of other men's pain.

We share a common search. Almost every heart attack victim is looking for something he feels he lost, or had taken away from him, in a hospital. Call it manhood, enthusiasm or "my old self."

There is a sense of male solidarity in the treatment of a specifically masculine affliction based not on aggressiveness or putting down women but on simple mutual need. Thus the heart attack may

Like locomotives bearing down on us, jobs, sex and war were inescapable. Some time around my 12th year I had an eerie feeling of having joined an invisible marathon race toward a vaguely unattractive goal: adulthood. Whenever I questioned the process, the predictable snore was: "Aw, grow up!" I am not sorry I missed being a teen-ager. However, I deeply regret having lost sight of the golden city, a place of the individual imagination beyond the first fears of childhood. When that special landscape of a child's heart missed over, when I grew tough and "realistic," I am sure I began the process that landed me in intensive care.

The case is improvable. I am still doing conventional, expected things. I diet, exercise properly and listen to my friends' and doctors' advice. But sometimes at night when the light is out, I map open my imaginary telescope and scan the tarred battlements of a time long gone which, if I don't relocate it fairly exactly, surely will finish me off as efficiently as a fat-dogged artery.

We leave behind too much in the scramble to sit at the adult's table. By wiping ourselves out with "cardiac events" in such massive numbers, men may be voting with their hearts to get out of the trap at whatever cost. It is untested, the child within us becomes a terrible and terribly powerful enemy.

The writer, a novelist, is the author of "Weekend in Dink," "Going Away" and "Zone of the Interior." He contributed this to *The Guardian* in London.



BEWARE THE BLANK TAPE TIME BOMB, EUROPE MUST SAY "YES" TO THE LEVY

Blank taping is having alarming effects on Europe's jobs, culture and exports. It's hardly surprising when you look at the facts. Recorded music sales plummeted a third in Common Market countries between 1978 and 1984 to 347 million units. While blank tape sales leaped to 315 million units in 1984!

In Britain, alone, music industry jobs have plunged by 24% in the last four years.

Of course, there'd be virtually no recorded music to copy at all today if free blank taping had been possible generations ago. It's obvious why. You cannot deprive an industry of essential earnings necessary for the kind of heavy reinvestment which the music industry needs.

Dare we jeopardise the futures of European musicians who follow in the footsteps of Beethoven, Mozart, McCartney, Legrand and Menuhin, by cutting off their rightful earnings? Only 2 in every 100 songwriters and composers earn more than the average European skilled worker. Most earn far, far less.

We don't help ourselves to the creations of people in the car, food or other industries, so why should blank taping be allowed without payment to those who create and record music?

Germany, France and Portugal have already introduced a levy on the sale of blank tapes as a royalty payment for those whose work is copied.

Spain, Holland and Britain have expressed support for the principle, and the EEC Commission will shortly publish its proposal on the royalty issue.

Left unchecked, the blank tape time bomb looks set to explode with disastrous consequences for Europeans. Jobs, exports and Europe's very culture will be eroded.

It must not happen. Europe must say "YES" to a levy on the sale of blank tape and recording equipment.



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Germanic Feeling Still Fierce As Ever in Italy's South Tyrol

By Don A. Schanche

BOLZANO, Italy — The heir apparent of an old and wealthy landowning family in this picturesque mountain region of north-east Italy moved to Florence a few years ago and married the daughter of a noble family.

He recently brought his cultured and beautiful wife home to meet his parents and to see the family properties that one day would be theirs. But a few hours after meeting his new daughter-in-law, according to a relative who asked that all the names be withheld, the young man's distraught father disoriented him and banished him from the family home.

"She was the perfect wife in every way, except that she spoke only Italian, and when she told the old man that she would never learn German or teach her children German, he blew up and cut off his son forever."

The story illustrates the depth of feeling among the German-speaking majority in the Alto Adige, the South Tyrol of the former Austro-Hungarian empire. The area has belonged to Italy since World War I but remains intractably Germanic, sometimes to the point of violence.

In mid-April, for example, an Italian extremist believed to be a member of a 500-year-old secret organization called Schutzen, or marksmen, bombed the post office of the small Adige valley town of Postal, about 15 miles (24 kilometers) from Bolzano.

The attack came late at night, and no one was hurt. But it aroused painful memories of two years of hit-and-run bombings by secessionists in the early 1980s. That period is remembered as the "War of the Pylons" because pylons carrying electric power lines were the favorite target.

The War of the Pylons prompted Austria to approach the United Nations with the issue of Italian discrimination against the region's German speakers. The result was an Italian-Austrian agreement in 1969 to balance the rights and privileges of the conflicting language groups.

The agreement was signed by Aldo Moro, who was then the Italian foreign minister, and by Kurt Waldheim, who was the Austrian foreign minister.

The agreement has not been completely fulfilled by Italy, and the Schutzen and other extremists have said they are tired of waiting. They have even assassinated other German-speaking supporters of autonomy, accusing them of being too moderate.

Before bombing the post office at Postal, the extremists smeared the building's walls with graffiti criticizing Silvio Magno, the governor of Alto Adige province for almost three decades.

Mr. Magno, 72, has spent most of his life pushing for greater Tyrolean autonomy while trying to help German- and Italian-speaking Tyroleans live together in peace.

Mr. Magno does not lack Germanic credentials: He lost his left leg while serving with the German Army in World War II, and has led the dominant and altogether Germanic South Tyrol People's Party since 1957. Mr. Magno probably

dictator Mussolini tried to stamp out all traces of German in Italy in the 1930s.

Residents were forbidden to speak or write German, and names had to be Italianized, even on tombstones. German speakers were pressured to emigrate as Mussolini's Fascists imported tens of thousands of Italian laborers from the south.

"They even invented 8,000 Italian names," Mr. Magno said. "Every mountain, every stream, every village or group of houses, every street had to have an Italian name. It was a violation of history."

Now, the names of all public places are displayed in both Italian and German throughout Alto Adige and in Trentino, the neighboring province in the Dolomite Mountains to the south. The two provinces make up a special autonomous region of Italy under the government in Rome.

Although Trentino is almost entirely Italian-speaking, it was politically integrated with the largely German-speaking South Tyrol when Italy assumed control in 1919. The move presumably was aimed at guaranteeing that there always would be an Italian political majority in charge.

The result, Mr. Magno said, is that "German speakers still feel like second-class citizens."

The Trentino-Alto Adige region is governed under the provisions of two post-World War II agreements between Italy and Austria. The second pact, the Moro-Waldheim agreement of 1969, calls for Italy to set a timetable for legally guaranteeing the rights of all three language groups.

In 1972, the Italian Parliament approved a special statute that set a two-year deadline for implementing a long list of changes.

Some of the law's major provisions have been enforced, including the allocation of public jobs and housing to members of each language group according to its share of the population under the most recent census. But other provisions have yet to be implemented, 12 years after the deadline.

None of the three language groups is entirely happy about the provisions that were implemented. The city of Bolzano, for example, has an Italian majority even though the province has a 60-40 German split.

But because the Italians represent only 29 percent of the provincial population, they have been frozen out of most of the public jobs and public housing in Bolzano.

Ladin speakers, who comprise only 4 percent of the population, get virtually nothing.

Ladin is descended from Latin and from several ancient Alpine languages, and is spoken by small groups of people in Switzerland and northeast Italy.

"Sometimes I think we are still an Italian colony," complained a German-speaking official in Mr. Magno's headquarters. He recalled how ruthlessly the Italian

is the region's most persistent spokesman for the rights of German-speaking people.

He said he was urged because he represents the forces of moderation, which have been seeking since 1919 to institutionalize "legal equilibrium," under Italian rule, among the province's three language groups.

The third language is Ladino. The Ladinos rarely figure prominently in the region's linguistic conflict because most of them are bilingual and they represent only about 4 percent of the province's population of 460,000.

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EGYPTIAN CRASH KILLS 22 — Rescue workers sifting through the wreckage of an Air Sinai plane that crashed Tuesday near the Cairo airport after its engine caught fire during a sandstorm. Officials said 20 persons were killed instantly and two died later. All 25 passengers and crew members on the flight from Alexandria were Egyptians.

Pakistan Is Said to Delay U.S. Aid to Afghan Rebels

By David B. Oraway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has been unable to begin a \$15-million, cross-border, humanitarian aid program for the Afghan resistance movement because of a lack of agreement with Pakistan over how it should be organized, according to U.S. officials.

After six months of planning and discussions with the Pakistani government, the program has not been put into operation "because the Pakistanis are unable to agree among themselves how to do it," an Agency for International Development official said.

The proposed program, the first

to be undertaken by AID inside Afghanistan, is considered a delicate operation because it involves setting up health, education and agricultural projects inside rebel areas constantly under Soviet or Afghan bombardment.

The projects would be run by Afghan rebels or European private groups already working in rebel areas, rather than by AID officials or American volunteers.

A Pakistani Embassy spokesman here said the embassy had no information regarding the proposed program or the reasons for the reported delay in starting it.

Congress appropriated an initial \$15 million annually for humani-

tarian assistance to the anti-Communist Afghan guerrillas, beginning this fiscal year. This aid is in addition to the nearly \$500 million in secret military aid allocated by Congress for the Afghan rebels.

No interruption in the delivery of U.S. military aid, which includes ground-to-air Stinger missiles, has been reported.

U.S. officials said that implementation of the new program had been delayed by the establishment in Pakistan in December of a civilian government led by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Jinnah who has been reviewing the policies of the previous government toward the Afghan resistance.

"The delay is due to the change

Ethnic Gap Widens In Sri Lanka Capital

Violence, Separate Schooling Erase Last Traces of Colombo's Harmony

By Barbara Crosscote

New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The ethnic violence in northern Sri Lanka, illustrated by the Wednesday attack in Trincomalee that left more than 20 dead, is touching the capital, Colombo, farther south.

The result is growing fear. Warriors between ethnic groups have been heightened, shattering the confidence of a cosmopolitan city that was once a model of progress and development for southern Asia.

But Colombo's residents say the new climate of violence, in which an airliner has been destroyed, a train bombed and several public buildings damaged, may only be the latest and most traumatic stage of an alienation process that began in this Indian Ocean port 30 years ago.

Even if the ethnic Tamil-Sinhalese conflict were settled tomorrow, "a Sinhalese resident said, 'this city would remain deeply divided.'"

Both Sinhalese and Tamils attribute the split to government policies, especially the Official Language Act of 1956, in which Sinhalese replaced English as the official tongue. Such policies, they say, split residents along ethnic lines and eroded the linguistic link that might have made the separation of ethnic groups less complete.

But Sinhalese say the violence was not the result of government policy but of the actions of a few extremists who used to be known as the "black" and "red" gangs.

They continued: "Thirty years later, once more there is burning, the night sky bloodied, violent and

of governments," an AID official said.

Another AID official said the Jinnah government would have its own organization supervise all military, volunteer organizations and their many programs for the Afghan resistance being administered inside Afghanistan.

AID has sent teams to design projects that would provide health services as well as specialized projects for war-related injuries, paramilitary training, education, volunteer organizations, distribution of food and goods in "liberated zones" and agricultural help aimed at increasing the rebels' ability to feed themselves.

Royal College, his own school, produced the leaders who would lead every major political party, including the Communists, he said. "The graduates included leftists, rightists, Tamils, Sinhalese and the people of mixed European and Asian descent known as Burghers."

"The richness of education we had as children, when our schoolmates came from every background, is gone," Mr. Trinchan said. "When I think of you, you know something fundamental."

About 20 percent of Colombo's three million people are Christians. Priests and nuns say that the churches, as outsiders to the conflict between the Tamil Hindus and Sinhalese Buddhists, wage a continuing battle against polarization.

At the century-old St. Lucia's Roman Catholic Cathedral, a visitor can observe three priests saying mass as a team in Tamil, Sinhalese and English.

"We use the three languages in one service because the people don't want separation, they don't want struggle," said the Reverend Canisius, a Sinhala speaker.

T.D.S.A. Disanayake, a Foreign Ministry official who soon will become Sri Lanka's ambassador to Yugoslavia, said the Christians in Sri Lanka had to cope with a difficult legacy after the country gained independence from Britain in 1948. Christianity was regarded as "the religion of the conqueror."

Taking a visitor to Colombo's new Anglican cathedral, where he attends services, Mr. Disanayake said that Christian leaders had developed "enlightened policies" to meet the challenge, and had earned a liberal reputation as a result.

But he said he feared that the city's middle class, "which supported these liberal qualities and gave the city its cosmopolitan air," had changed.

"This very progressive, creative segment has become deeply polarized, almost filled with bigotry," he said. "The advanced middle class are the caretakers of our conscience. But they are failing to carry out that role."

Mr. Trinchan, who represents the Tamils, said that the Tamils were the victims of the violence, and that the Sinhalese were the aggressors.

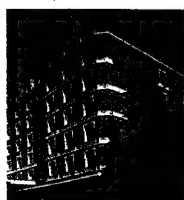
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Rift Develops Over Plan To Oust UNESCO Head

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — Serious divisions have emerged among Western members of the United Nations over a strategy for removing UNESCO's director-general when his second term of office expires next year, diplomats have said.

The United States and Britain have withdrawn from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, saying it has become a vehicle for what they call the anti-Western ideas of the director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal.

The two nations have also said his management of UNESCO has been unsatisfactory. Singapore has also withdrawn, saying that the organization was irrelevant to its needs and that the country's contributions to UNESCO's budget were too big.

At private talks in Geneva in March, the 12 biggest Western contributors to the UN budget agreed in principle to an Australian suggestion that a five-man board of UN organizations should serve a maximum of two five-year terms.

have slipped slightly, the diplomat said.

The party spokesman, Wu Xing-tang, described the removal as "a normal working change," and said that Mr. Wang would retain his other posts, including a seat on the Central Committee secretariat.

Mr. Wang, 45, enjoyed a meteoric rise to fame after he caught Mr. Deng's eye in 1982 when the Chinese leader was touring a truck factory in central Hubei province. Mr. Deng was so impressed with Mr. Wang's work at the plant he decided to bring him to Beijing.

Two months ago, the Beijing Review magazine described Mr. Wang as a "future successor" to the leadership because of his "unusual talent."

Mr. Wang said he was "very happy" to have been named director of the party's propaganda department, but he said he was "not a future successor."

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Deng Protégé Loses Senior Party Post

United Press International

BEIJING — A protégé of Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, has lost his senior party post in apparent demotion, a Western diplomat said Wednesday.

Wang Zhaoguo, who gained prominence when he was placed on his job as manager of a provincial truck factory and brought to Beijing by Mr. Deng, was removed as director of the Communist Party Central Committee General Office, a party spokesman said Tuesday.

There has been no mention of another job for Mr. Wang, an indication that the young engineer who rose rapidly to the top echelons of government four years ago may

have slipped slightly, the diplomat said.

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SCIENCE

Medical Research and the Animal-Rights Debate

By Phil McCormick

WASHINGTON — Steve Wilson, a medical researcher at Howard University, is driving an electrode deep into the brain of a living dog.

His laboratory, with instruments to record the animal's vital signs, is dark. Classical music plays softly. Dr. Wilson is attempting, with a microscopic electrode of drawn glass, to penetrate a single cell in the caudate nucleus sector of the brain.

The dog, a beagle, lies immobile on a wooden operating table, shrouded in a green surgical sheet. Its head, wired and attached, is clamped upright in a metal frame. The brown ears hang limp, the mouth grips a plastic tube cooling from a tank of anesthetic.

A portion of the skull is laid bare, disclosing a hole drilled to admit the electrode, which Dr. Wilson lowers from above by a mechanism resembling a drill press.

The beagle, bought for \$250 from a breeder in the Midwest, has no name, only the designation "BQ84" tattooed under an ear. Later, the experiment completed, BQ84 will be put to death. Dr. Wilson will administer an overdose of barbiturates, then infuse the dog's system with fixative to "lock" the brain so it can be studied.

Dr. Wilson advances the electrode through the inner brain. Green waves wash across his computer screens. A thrumming from the electrode tip reverberates from a speaker. Suddenly, there is an increasingly loud thumping.

"That's heartbeat," Dr. Wilson says appreciatively. "See, it's getting worse. I think we're getting close to an artery right now." He pushes past the obstacle, the beating sound fades. Then, low at first, a rising muffled roar like the ocean.

"It's a cell," Dr. Wilson says softly. "We're getting close to one. Now I've got to see if I can stick it."

THE cells of the caudate, in ways not understood, modify neural signals that affect motor control. Intact, Dr. Wilson leans forward, fingers fluttering over instruments. He speaks into a recorder: "Uh-huh, we're close to a cell now. I don't know what its resting potential is. We'll go ahead and take it."

The electrode tip enters the cell, stops. The cell is 151,000ths of a millimeter in diameter, the electrode tip 150ths that. So delicate is the penetration that a footstep in the lab could dislodge it.

Few issues stir the emotions more than vivisection. This work, according to Dr. Wilson and thousands of other scientists, is absolutely vital if they are to find treatments for cancer, stroke, acquired immune deficiency syndrome and other major diseases. Members of the growing animal rights movement assert that it is immoral to cause pain or death to any sentient being, no matter how worthwhile the goal.

Animal advocates — some in monkey costumes — organized a motorcade last month to the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, to demand the release of 15 research monkeys.



Steve Wilson, Parkinson's disease researcher, and a beagle's brain.

For Dr. Wilson, a tall, bearded, soft-spoken man of 35 who does his research under an NIH grant, such protests are understandable "emotionally" but removed from the daily reality of his lab.

Raised near military posts where his father was based, he got a Ph.D. in anatomy at the Medical College of Virginia in 1978, then did postdoctoral work at UCLA, becoming fascinated with the cause and possible cure of Parkinson's disease.

"I've always been an animal lover," he said. "Growing up, I had dogs and cats and birds." Now he becomes close to experimental animals. "If you're around a dog for 15 minutes, if you like dogs as I do, you become very friendly."

After injecting a dog with drugs to induce the tremors and slow movements of Parkinson's, Dr. Wilson monitors it for a week in a "nurse-patient" relationship. Then he conducts the electrode experiment and the final "sacrifice" — researcher jargon for killing.

"You don't feel good," he said of the killing, "but you don't dwell on it. You go

in and you sacrifice the animal as cleanly and as quickly as you can." He must dissect the brain, he said, to determine precisely where the electrodes recorded data.

"For me, it's the most unattractive part of the job that you have to work on animals," he said. "When I first started graduate research and had to do experiments, there was a period when I stayed up late at night trying to decide whether I'd stay in medicine. Even now — do I really want to continue doing this? I have my karma to worry about, too, you know — my soul."

Yet he has resolved to continue. "There really isn't any other solution if you want to improve the health of people, their possibility of leading normal lives. If I can help contribute to the cure of Parkinson's disease, my life will have a positive impact on, in this generation, a million people."

Dr. Wilson's research is part of a rebirth in Parkinson's research following the accidental discovery a few years ago of a "designer drug," MPTP, which produced Parkinson's symptoms in addicts. The

discovery enabled researchers to create "animal models" for study.

"When I started in the field in the 1960s, there was no good way to make a model of Parkinson's disease," said Dr. Roger C. DeWoskin of Rutgers Medical School, a leading authority on the disease. He endorses Dr. Wilson's work, saying that L-Dopa, a drug used on Parkinson's patients, had "imitations and side effects and does not stop the underlying disease."

Sidney Doron, 60, author of the Warner paperback "Parkinson's: A Patient's View," says that without animal research, "I'd be dead by now."

Each year, 17 million to 22 million animals are used in laboratory experiments in the United States. Most are mice and rats. Agriculture Department figures show that in 1983 at least 182,000 of them were dogs, 53,000 cats, 59,000 monkeys, 454,000 hamsters, 521,000 guinea pigs and 509,000 rabbits. The Animal Welfare Act of 1966, strengthened last year, regulates feeding and care of all except the rodents.

"We look at every proposal to see if animals are necessary," said Dr. William L. West, chairman of Howard's Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology and head of its animal care committee. "If animals are used, we see that everything is done according to the new laws."

For animal rights advocates, safeguards are not enough. They want the experiments ended. On "National Laboratory Animals Day" in April, 139 protesters in nine states were arrested. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, or PETA, which organized the motorcade in May, and other groups seek legal standing to sue for custody of the animals.

Ingrid Newkirk, a PETA director, said the animal rights movement represented "the single largest group of exploited individuals on the face of the earth, and that is everyone who doesn't happen to have been born a human being."

Anti-vivisectionists emerged as an organized movement in the mid-1870s in England, according to Richard D. French in the Encyclopedia of Bioethics. Today's "struggle for animal liberation," writes Peter Singer in "In Defense of Animals," marks an expansion of our moral horizons beyond our own species.

Martin L. Stephens of the Humane Society of the United States said the society sought an eventual end to animal research, the benefits of which he called "overrated."

As alternatives, he suggested research on cell cultures and human volunteers. Dr. Wilson and other scientists say that experiments on human volunteers are strictly circumscribed by ethical considerations and that cell culture research yields limited results. Most of the cells come from living animals anyway.

"If the animal rights people have their children vaccinated against polio, then they must be hypocrites, because they know how many monkeys had to perish in order to develop the vaccine," said Dr. David H. Hubel of Harvard University, a Nobel Prize winner.

Polio, AIDS, diabetes, cancer, heart dis-

ease, stroke, diseased organs, diphtheria, smallpox, hepatitis, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis and damage to the central nervous system are among disorders that have been studied in animals. Of the 32 Nobel winners in medicine in the two decades prior to 1984, 37 conducted experiments on live vertebrates.

"Virtually every medical innovation of the last century has been based to a significant extent upon the results of animal experimentation," said William Rauh, who oversees 20,000 NIH biomedical research grants worth \$4 billion annually.

A recent 441-page report by Congress's Office of Technology Assessment, "Alternatives to Animal Use in Research, Testing and Education," concludes: "Some biological research requires — and in the foreseeable future will continue to require — the use of live animals." Dr. Wilson, who uses about a dozen dogs a year, has a \$90,000 NIH grant. At the NIH, Mr. Rauh said Dr. Wilson's work had been "reviewed and rated highly in national competition."

"There's no question whatsoever on a project like that about its relevance to human health."

In 1982, when Dr. Wilson had been at Howard a year and had not yet set up his lab, an underground group called the Animal Liberation Front broke into the medical school, causing thousands of dollars in damage and stealing several dozen research cats. One of his colleagues studying peripheral nerve injuries in cats "lost a year's worth of research," Dr. Wilson said.

"They're starting to have a very negative impact," he said of the activists. "You begin to question whether or not you want to continue doing research on larger animals, and I'm very seriously thinking of doing what is called 'white science' — science which doesn't impact anybody."

Having allowed a reporter into his lab, Dr. Wilson plans to "take precautions so I won't have to worry" about raids on his experiments.

ANIMAL liberation "emotionally sounds very nice," Dr. Wilson said, but he thinks it is "very stressful to the animals. When somebody breaks in, they have no idea of what experiments have been done on these animals. If they're hooked up to any monitors, for instance, the removal of those monitors has to be done very carefully."

He added, "Some of these animals do contain neurotoxins, or they may contain infectious agents or they're injected with an AIDS virus. And when you remove them from a controlled environment and put them out in the community, what are they exposing the community to?" The MPTP that Dr. Wilson uses on dogs is a neurotoxin so dangerous that touching or inhaling traces of it could destroy brain cells and induce Parkinson's symptoms, he said.

Finally, he said, animal liberation is illegal. "If you liberate a monkey, for instance, that's over \$1,000 of initial cost, not counting what's been invested in him afterward. That's plain grand larceny."

IN BRIEF

Sex-Choice Births Reported in Japan

TOKYO (APF) — About 40 baby girls have been born in Japan by a controversial technique to choose the sex of babies through chromosome manipulation, doctors report.

A team of doctors, including Professor Rihachi Iizuka at Keio University, announced that it had developed the method through which six women had given birth to baby girls under their care in the last two years. Later, Shiro Sugawara, head of a group of 800 obstetricians and gynecologists who have studied the technique with the Keio team, said 24 women had become pregnant by the technique at his clinic and given birth to 22 girls and two boys.

In the method, X-chromosome sperm is separated from Y-chromosome sperm by centrifugation and used in artificial insemination. The two types of chromosomes determine sex, with males associated with the Y-chromosome and females with X-chromosome. Dr. Sugawara said more than 10 other baby girls had been born in Japan by the technique. He said most of the clients chose girls to avoid certain types of hereditary conditions peculiar to men, such as hemophilia and color blindness.

Study Links Violence to Head Injuries

NEW YORK (NYT) — A study of 13 men and 2 women convicted of murder and awaiting execution in U.S. prisons has shown that all experienced severe head injuries earlier in life and 12 displayed neurological problems of varying severity. A further study of 30 murderers, including eight from the first group, found that the histories of 19 displayed a special combination of factors that, the authors said, may have predisposed the individuals to violent behavior.

The findings were reported by Dr. Dorothy O. Lewis, professor of psychiatry at the New York University Medical School, at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia. The studies did not establish that head injuries caused the violent behavior or that there was necessarily a link between violent behavior and some physical condition, but Dr. Lewis said the findings illustrated the inadequacies of psychiatric testing done in connection with criminal trials.

An Indian Bird Is Feared Extinct

NEW DELHI (APF) — A small peafowl-like bird with long legs, the Bengal florican, is extinct or facing extinction, Indian ornithologists say. The white-winged florican, closely related to another endangered species, the great Indian bustard, has not been sighted since 1984 in Assam's Bhamapet Valley. It has not been seen for the last five years in Arunachal Pradesh or the Terai of West Bengal in eastern India, and is thought to have vanished from Nepal and Uttar Pradesh.

Brain Tumor Treatment Is Studied

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut (UPI) — The combination of an agent used in chemotherapy and some anti-psychotic drugs is being examined by Yale University doctors as a possible way of destroying cells found in the most common of adult brain tumors.

Researchers from the Brain Tumor Study Group at the Yale Comprehensive Cancer Center developed the investigational treatment for malignant glioma, which affects up to 8 out of 100,000 people each year. They said the anti-psychotic drugs, known as phenothiazines, concentrate in the brain and may overcome the inability of most cancer-fighting drugs to get from the blood into the brain, a major problem in treating malignant glioma.

Phenothiazines appear to inhibit the protein known as calmodulin, involved in cellular division, helping the chemotherapeutic agent bleomycin attack cancer cells and halt the tumor's growth, the researchers said.

U.K. Withdraws Children's Aspirin

LONDON (Reuters) — Drug companies in Britain have withdrawn children's aspirin from sale and the government warned against giving any product containing aspirin to youngsters.

The decision was made because of the risk of the rare condition Reye's Syndrome, a Health Department spokesman said. It followed evidence from the United States linking aspirin with the potentially fatal disease, which can cause brain and liver damage. Aspirin, the most widely used drug given to young children for colds and influenza, would in the future have warnings against giving children aspirin sold for adults, he said.

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| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

Tables include the netwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Gains; Volume Moderate

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were higher late Wednesday in moderate trading.
 The Dow Jones industrial average was up 5.11 to 1,842.30 at 3 P.M.
 Advances led declines by a 4-3 ratio an hour before the close. Big Board volume was 104.84 million shares, up from 103.37 million in the same period Tuesday.
 Analysts said investors were seeing buying

opportunities after Monday's dramatic plunge, but Donald Kinsey of Dean Witter Reynolds said the market could retest the recent low before heading up again.

Mr. Kinsey said the market had lost about 3 percent of the value it set at its high. Each time the market has retreated in recent months, it has recovered and established new highs, he said, but each high has been accompanied with less momentum to sustain it.

Detroit Edison topped the active list but was unchanged. AMR Corp., parent company of American Airlines, was lower after its chairman told securities analysts that the airline's second-quarter earnings would be worse than earlier expected.

NI Industries was lower. It extended a sell order after June 25.

Among blue chips, IBM, General Motors, Sears and Eastman Kodak were ahead. U.S. Steel, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing and American Express were looking ground.

Stocks major issues were ahead after losing ground Tuesday amid concern about the ability of Mexico to meet its debt payments. J.P. Morgan, Citicorp, Manufacturers Hanover, Chase, BankAmerica and Bankers Trust were all up.

Chase Manhattan Bank was advancing. William Weinst, banking analyst with First Boston Corp., repeated his recommendation of the stock.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Active issues included Horn & Hardart, Wicks and Wang Laboratories Class B.

Prices Slump in London
 Prices slumped Wednesday on the London Stock Exchange as hope of lower interest rates evaporated, but a late rally in international issues lifted the market from the day's low, United Press International reported.
 The Financial Times 30-share index dropped 14.1 points to close at 1,300.3. At midday it had been down more than 20 points.
 Equities fell on the realization that interest rates may not be cut this week after a surprising increase in Britain's money-supply figures for May announced Tuesday. The effects of the recent spike of rights issues and takeovers also took its toll, one analyst said.
 Consumer sectors, such as foods, brewers and electronics, retreated.

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(Continued on next page)



Guy Wysser-Pratte, arbitrator

Arbs are honest, but every once in a while you get a few rotten eggs.

Arbs will have to be more circumspect about inquiries.



Roger Blanc, takeover attorney

A Strange Silence From Wall Street's Arbitrators

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Cavalcade Partners, a Texas-based investment group, announced in early April that it would attempt a takeover of Tesoro Petroleum Corp., Wall Street's arbitrators began scrambling for information.

In a flood of phone calls to Tesoro and Cavalcade executives, and to the lawyers and investment bankers shaping the transaction, the "arbs," as the industry calls them, tried to ferret out such secret details as the price that Cavalcade wanted to pay and the likelihood that the buyout would actually take place.

Without such information, many arbitrators were reluctant to speculate on the stock of a takeover target. They took to be as certain as possible that the purchase price would be high enough for a quick and hefty profit.

Takeover fever chilled quickly when Tesoro rejected the agreement. Still, while the company was in play, "the arbs were all over us,"

Madrid Bourse Disrupted

MADRID — About 300 striking employees of the Isodel Sprecherei electrical equipment company disrupted trading sessions Wednesday at the Madrid Stock Exchange for more than an hour, a house spokesman said. The workers broke on to the trading floor demanding a solution to the company's financial troubles.

recalled M. William Benedetto, an investment banker at Dean, Witter Reynolds Inc., which represented Cavalcade. "They were asking for information that we had developed in-house, and they wanted to know what Tesoro thought of the deal. It's just not something we could tell them."

Until last month, the propriety of the fast-growing arbitrage community's push to extract confidential information had not been spotlighted by the Securities and Exchange Commission. But now the arbs are expected to get a considerable amount of attention as the SEC and the U.S. Justice Department widen their investigation into two recent insider-trading cases.

In one, Dennis R. Levine, an investment banker, was accused of making \$12.6 million in illegal insider-trading profits on 54 takeover stocks. Because Mr. Levine is suspected of having spoken frequently with arbitrators, many are likely to be questioned as the investigation continues.

In the other case, five young men were accused of involvement in an insider-trading ring, including two arbitrage analysts who were said to have been given secret details of takeover transactions by a lawyer friend, also among the accused.

Mr. Levine and four of the five men in the other case have pleaded guilty to felony or fraud charges growing out of their cases. The arbitrage community has responded to the attention with characteristic silence.

"A lot of arbs have done things that are wrong, and they know it," an investment banker said last week. "If I used to get 30 calls a week from arbs, I now get less than zero."

Mr. Benedetto added: "There hasn't been a conversation with an arb around here in two weeks. All of the arbs are trying to figure out what's right and wrong, what's legal and what's not."

Arbs will have to operate more indirectly, said Roger Blanc, an attorney with the law firm of Willkie, Farr & Gallagher. "They will have to be more circumspect about the inquiries they make."

Many Wall Street professionals believe that the huge profits from arbitrage speculation in takeover agreements might fall if the government succeeds in checking the flow of insider information.

Coming, moreover, after a period of rapid growth in the arbitrage community, the government's crackdown on insider trading could affect mergers and acquisitions.

Nearly every brokerage house and many other financial institutions now have arbitrage departments, and arbitrators are able to plow hundreds of millions of dollars into a single stock, thereby influencing the outcome of a takeover bid.

OECD Says Consumer Prices Rose 2.6% in Year to April

PARIS — Consumer prices in the 24 industrialized member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose by 2.6 percent in the 12 months ended April 30, the smallest increase in over 20 years, the OECD said Wednesday.

Consumer prices rose by 0.2 percent in April, following falls of 0.1 percent in each of the previous two months, the OECD said.

Declining energy costs were a major factor behind the low consumer-price rises, the lowest since January 1965, the report said. Retail energy prices fell between 2 percent and 3 percent in April and between 7 and 8 percent over the past 12 months.

Retail food prices remained steady in April in line with seasonal factors, the OECD added.

Among the seven major industrial economies, the United States had an inflation rate of 1.6 percent in the 12 months to April; Japan 0.9 percent; France 2.6 percent and Britain 3 percent. West Germany reported that prices fell at an annual rate of 0.2 percent.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Bexton To Become Chairman at Laporte After Leaving BP

By Terry Truico
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Roger Bexton, who will step down as deputy chairman of British Petroleum Co. on June 30, has been named chairman of Laporte Industries (Holdings) PLC, a specialty-chemicals group, effective July 17.

Mr. Bexton, 60, joined the Laporte board as a non-executive director last January and has been deputy chairman of BP since 1983. He also has been chairman of BP Exploration and BP Gas and a director of Standard Oil Co., another BP unit, and BP Canada Inc.

His appointment follows the retirement of Richard M. Ringwald, Laporte chairman since 1976. Mr. Ringwald, who spent more than 35 years in the chemicals industry, was with Laporte for more than 20 years.

Motorola Ltd. has appointed Daryl Saban corporate vice president and general manager of European Semiconductor Group. Mr. Saban, who formerly managed Motorola's Microsystems, ASIC and logic products division, succeeds Andre Borrel, who has been named corporate vice president and general manager of the company's International Semiconductor Group in Arizona.

Ricoh Co. of Japan, office-equipment maker, has named Kari Furukawa managing director of Ricoh U.S. Ltd. Mr. Furukawa, 46, replaces Ken Iwata, who has returned to Ricoh's head office in Japan.

Guinness PLC has appointed Brian Baldock managing director, Guinness Development Group. Mr. Baldock, previously chairman and managing director of Imperial Retail & Leisure, will oversee Guinness interests in retailing, publishing and health.

British Aerospace Inc., the wholly owned British Aerospace PLC subsidiary handling North American marketing, contract procurement and quality control, said it has named John G. Tower, the former Republican U.S. senator from Texas, to its board.

Texas Air Corp., which is attempting to acquire Eastern Airlines, said that Frank Borman will become vice chairman and director, concurrent with his resignation as chairman of Eastern July 1.

NEI-A.P.E. Ltd., the mechanical engineering division of Northern Engineering Industries PLC, has appointed James Symmons managing director. Mr. Symmons was process plant director responsible for three business units and research and development. He replaces John Wyatt, who has left the company.

Lonex Land & Exploration Co. said it has named Eamon M. Kelly, president of Tulane University in New Orleans, a director.

Selomon Brothers in London said James Strachan will become a senior member of the capital-markets group following his resignation as executive director of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, London.

Pioneer Concrete (Holdings) Ltd., the Sydney-based international construction supplies and natural-resources company, has appointed Lord Rawlinson of Ewell to the main board of Pioneer Concrete Services Ltd.

Custom Leasing Ltd., the British leasing sales and leasing subsidiary of Morgan Grenfell Holdings Ltd., said it had named Jon Whiteley to the board as marketing director.

BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK- CONTINUED QUALITY GROWTH 1985

Highlights from the Balance Sheet (unconsolidated) as of December 31, 1985

| Assets | (in DM million) | Liabilities | (in DM million) |
|--|------------------|---|------------------|
| Cash | 711.1 | Due to banks | 25,999.3 |
| Bills | 285.5 | Other creditors | 10,858.9 |
| Due from banks | 31,239.1 | Outstanding debentures | 44,999.6 |
| Treasury bills and other securities | 5,063.8 | Loans on a trust basis at third-party risk | 12,140.1 |
| Due from customers | 47,345.2 | Provisions | 910.3 |
| Loans on a trust basis at third-party risk | 12,140.1 | Nominal capital | 900.0 |
| Participations | 527.0 | Published reserves | 1,706.0 |
| Land and buildings | 549.4 | Profit available for distribution | 63.0 |
| Other assets | 2,106.3 | Other liabilities | 2,720.3 |
| Assets of Landesbausparkasse (Building and Loan Association) | 8,303.3 | Liabilities of Landesbausparkasse (Building and Loan Association) | 7,973.3 |
| Total | 108,270.8 | Total | 108,270.8 |

- Balance Sheet Total rises to DM 108.3 billion
- Operating profit reaches new record level
- Reserves increased to DM 1.7 billion
- London, New York, Singapore and Luxembourg contribute with improved results
- Considerable expansion of new issue and private placement activity
- Securities business up 26 percent
- Highest Standard & Poor's and Moody's rating reconfirmed in 1985

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
as to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press.

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|------|
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|------|
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|------|
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|------|
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|------|
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|------|
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |
| ADP | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 1.10 | 4.1 | 15.5 |

Brundtland, OPEC President to Meet

The Associated Press

OSLO — Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland will meet next week with Arturo Hernández Griñan, the president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and Venezuela's oil minister, to discuss oil production strategy, her office said Wednesday.

AT&T Undersea Cable

The Associated Press

BASKING RIDGE, New Jersey — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and four groups in the Pacific Basin said Wednesday that they were planning a digital, fiber-optic undersea cable system scheduled to link Hong Kong, Japan and South Korea in 1990.

The other planners of the new link, to be called the H-J-K Cable System, are Kokusai Densoin Densha Co. of Japan, Cable & Wireless of Hong Kong, the Korean Telecommunications Authority and Telecom Singapore.

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in the Trib
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Closing
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who want to rest. Or catch up on work...

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impeccable linen. A gracious, hospitable crew, in a
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Stays Locked in Recent Range

vide good news for the dollar, with forecasts centering around a rise of 1 percent after a 0.5-percent rise in April. But industrial output is expected to dip by 0.2 percent after a 0.2-percent rise in April.

Dealers said that comments on Wednesday by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, on the Mexican debt situation were too vague to affect the dollar. Volcker said only that Mexico would have to resolve its problems after the drop in oil prices through cooperation with its creditors, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

In other European markets meanwhile, the dollar was fixed in mid-afternoon in Paris at 7.04 French francs, down from 7.10 at the Tuesday fixing, and at 45 Belgian francs in Brussels, down from 45.44. It closed in Zurich

1.8213 Swiss francs, down slightly from 1.8278 there on Tuesday.
(Reuters, 1H)

Gillette Co. launched a bond sale of \$5 million European currency units that received an enthusiastic response from investors. The seven-year issue pays 7½ per cent and was priced at 100¼. Deal said that demand for the issue appeared particularly strong out of Italy and Switzerland, with re-investors attracted by a well known name, which is an infrequent factor in the Eurobond market.

The issue was lead-managed by Banque Paribas Capital Markt and ended at a discount of about 1½ per cent. The 14-per cent concession and total fees of

| | | Index to | | | | | |
|------|------|----------|------|-----|--------|-------|-------|
| Div. | Yld. | 100 | High | Low | 3 P.M. | | |
| 100 | | 253 | | 249 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 |
| 100A | | 257 | | 250 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 |
| 100B | | 277 | | 270 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 |
| 100C | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100D | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100E | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100F | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100G | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100H | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100I | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100J | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100K | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100L | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100M | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100N | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100O | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100P | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100Q | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100R | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100S | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100T | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100U | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100V | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100W | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100X | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100Y | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |
| 100Z | | 137 | | 130 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 |

[illegible]

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
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| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

are unofficial, yearly highs and lows for
weeks plus the current week, but not the best
or a solid or steady dividend amount. The
dividend is based, the year's high-low range
shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise
dividends are annual disbursements based on
ation.
to enter (2) /
of dividend plus stock dividend /
dividend /
div /
dividend or paid in arrears (12 months) /
Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident
dividend after split-up or stock dividend.
in this year, omitted, deferred, or no ac-
dividend meeting.

dividend or paid this year, on account of
 dividends in arrears.
 the past 52 weeks. The latest four rates based
 trading.
 Dividend
 Dividend ratio
 Dividend or paid in preceding 12 months, per
 dividend begins with date of split.
 In stock in preceding 12 months, estimated
 dividend or ex-distribution date.
 Date,
 d.
 Dividend or receivability or being reauthorized by
 Act, or securities assumed by such company.
 Dividend.
 Dividend.
 Dividend or ex-rights.
 Dividend.
 Dividend.
 Dividend.

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